

RESULTS OF THE 2011 NATIONAL WETLAND CONDITION ASSESSMENT IN CALIFORNIA

Cara Clark

Central Coast Wetlands Group
at Moss Landing Marine Laboratories

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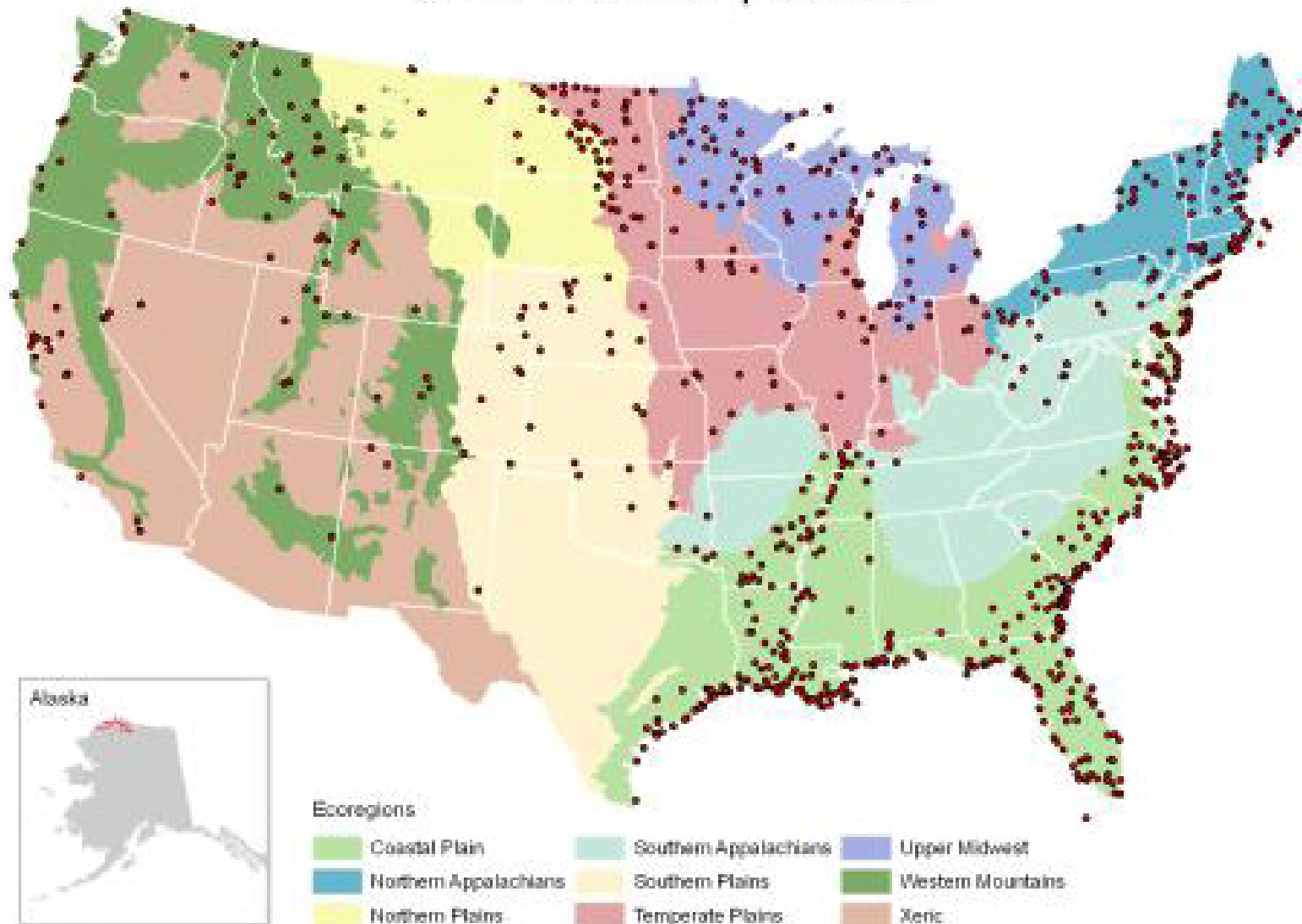


2011 NATIONAL WETLAND CONDITION ASSESSMENT

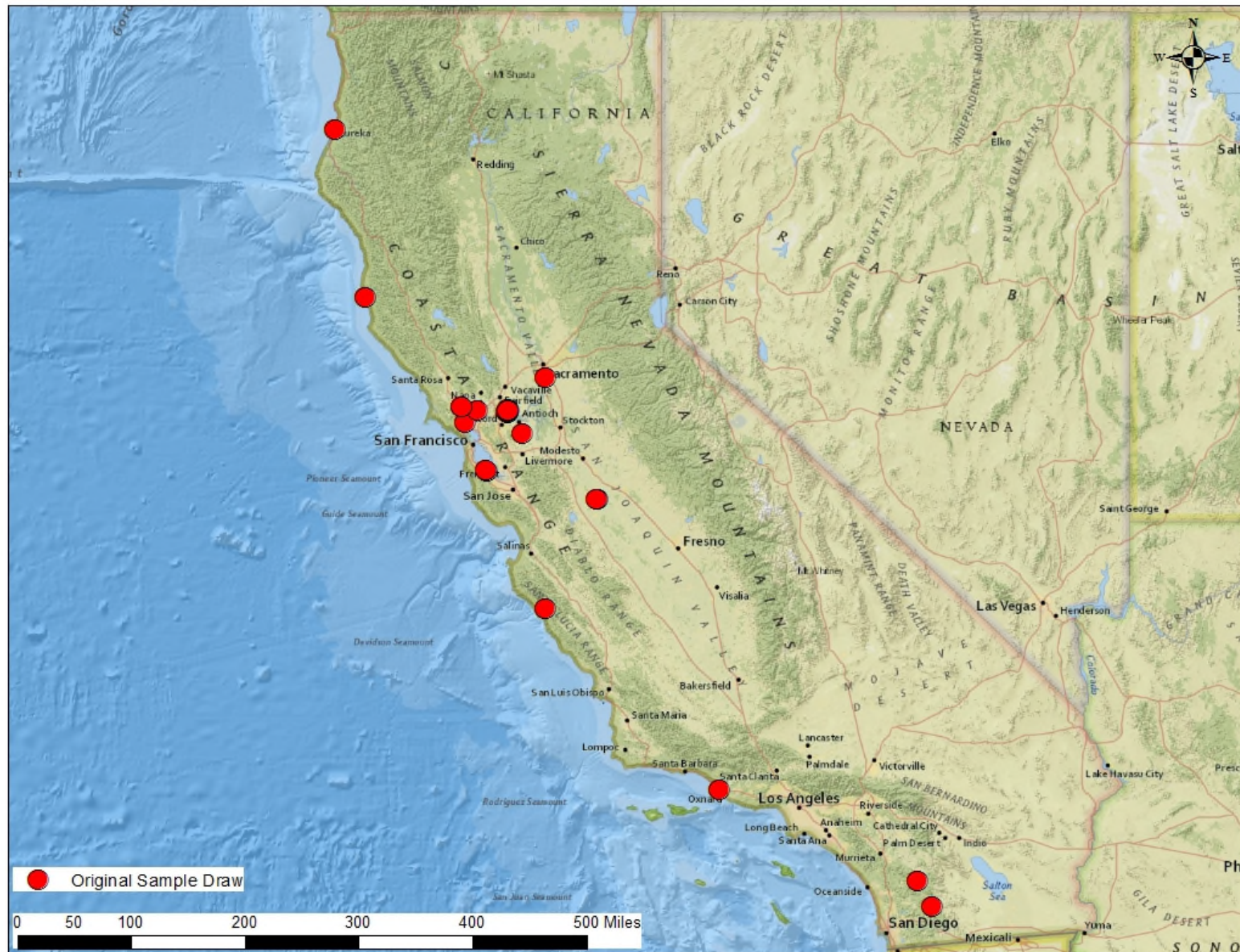
- First nationwide survey of wetlands
- Sampled many parameters of condition:
 - Vegetation
 - Soils
 - Hydrology
 - Algae
 - Water chemistry
 - Buffer
 - USA Rapid Assessment Method
- California Rapid Assessment Method added in California

NATIONWIDE MAP OF SITES

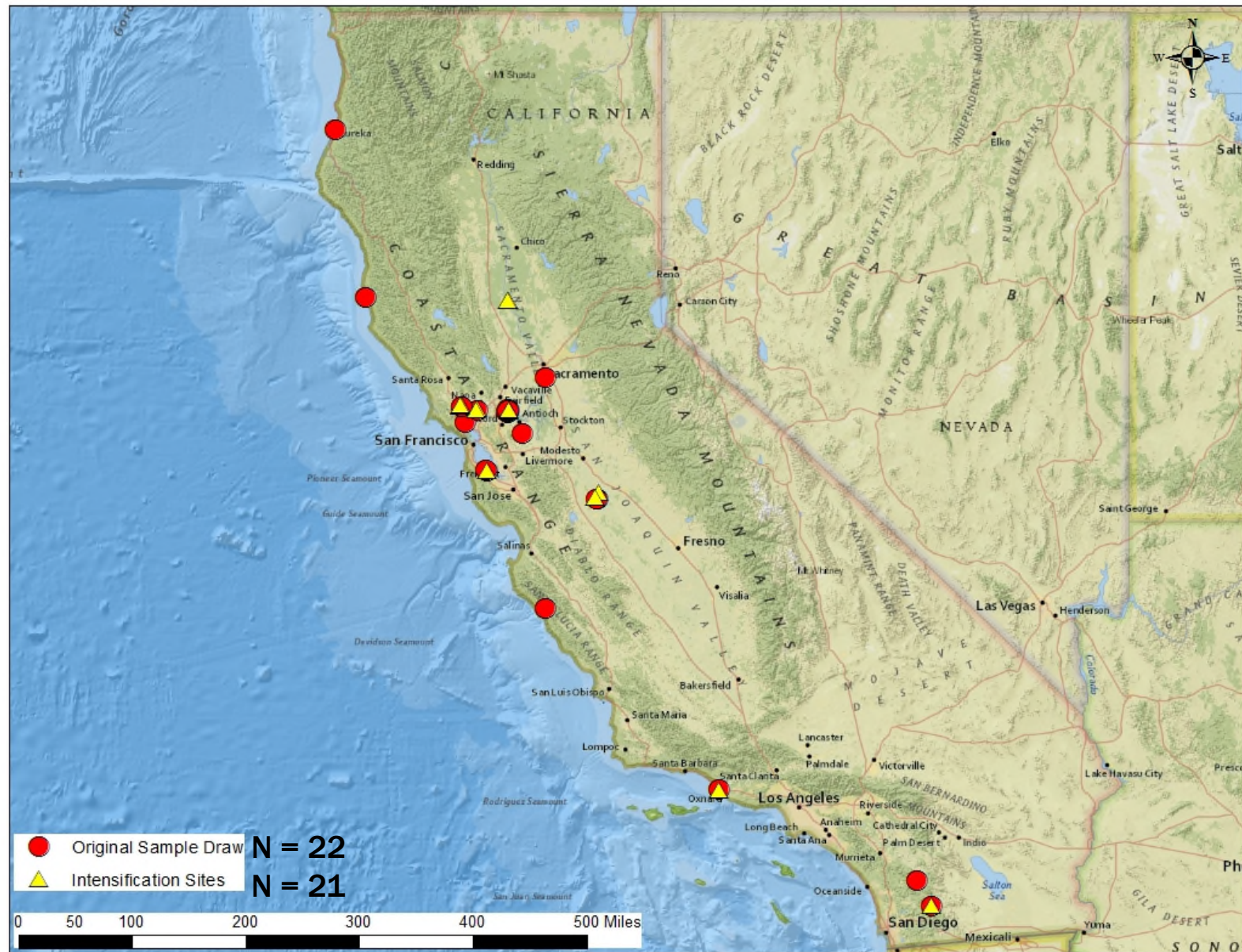
2011 NWCA - Sampled Sites



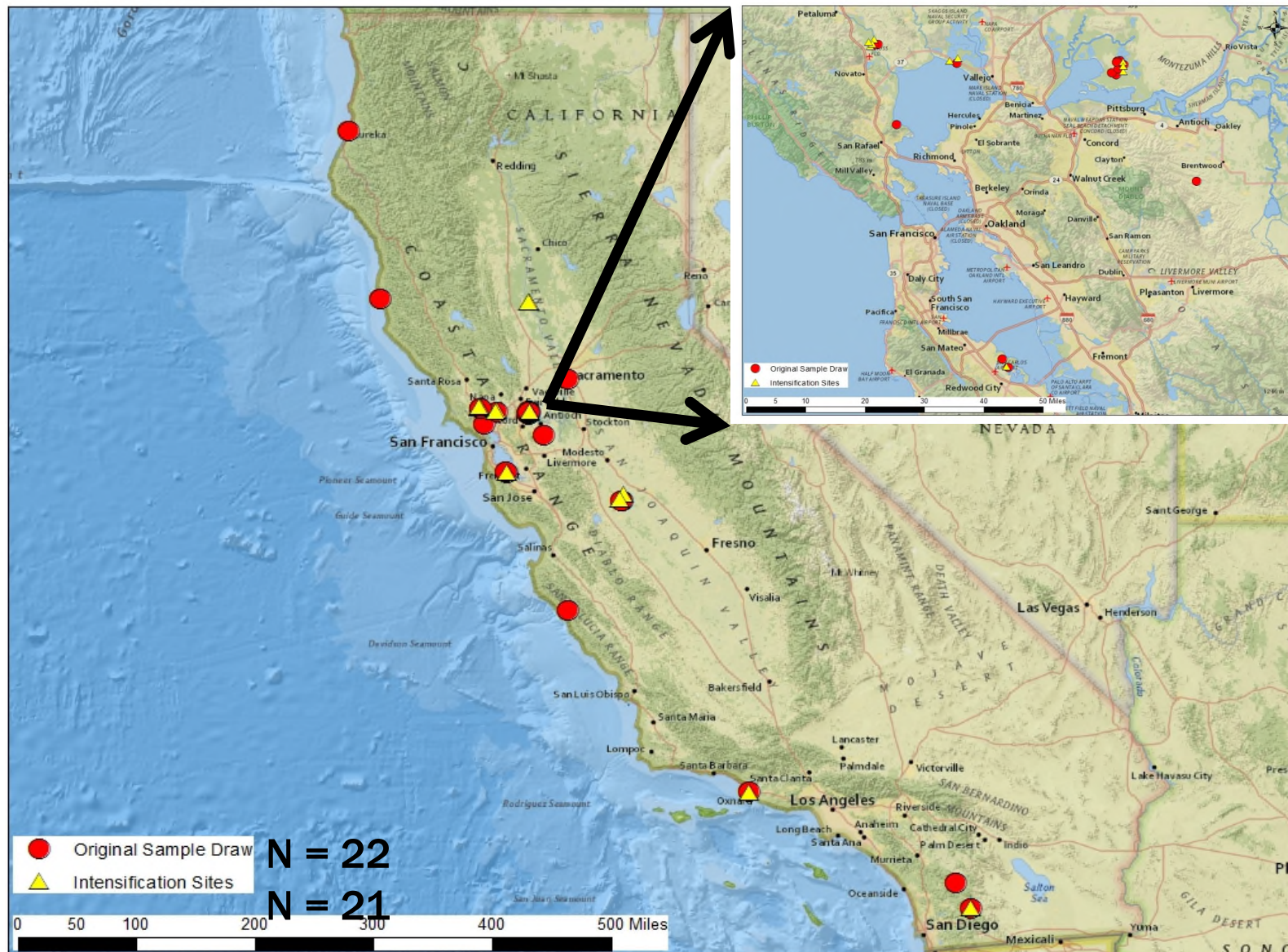
INITIAL SAMPLE DRAW FOR CALIFORNIA



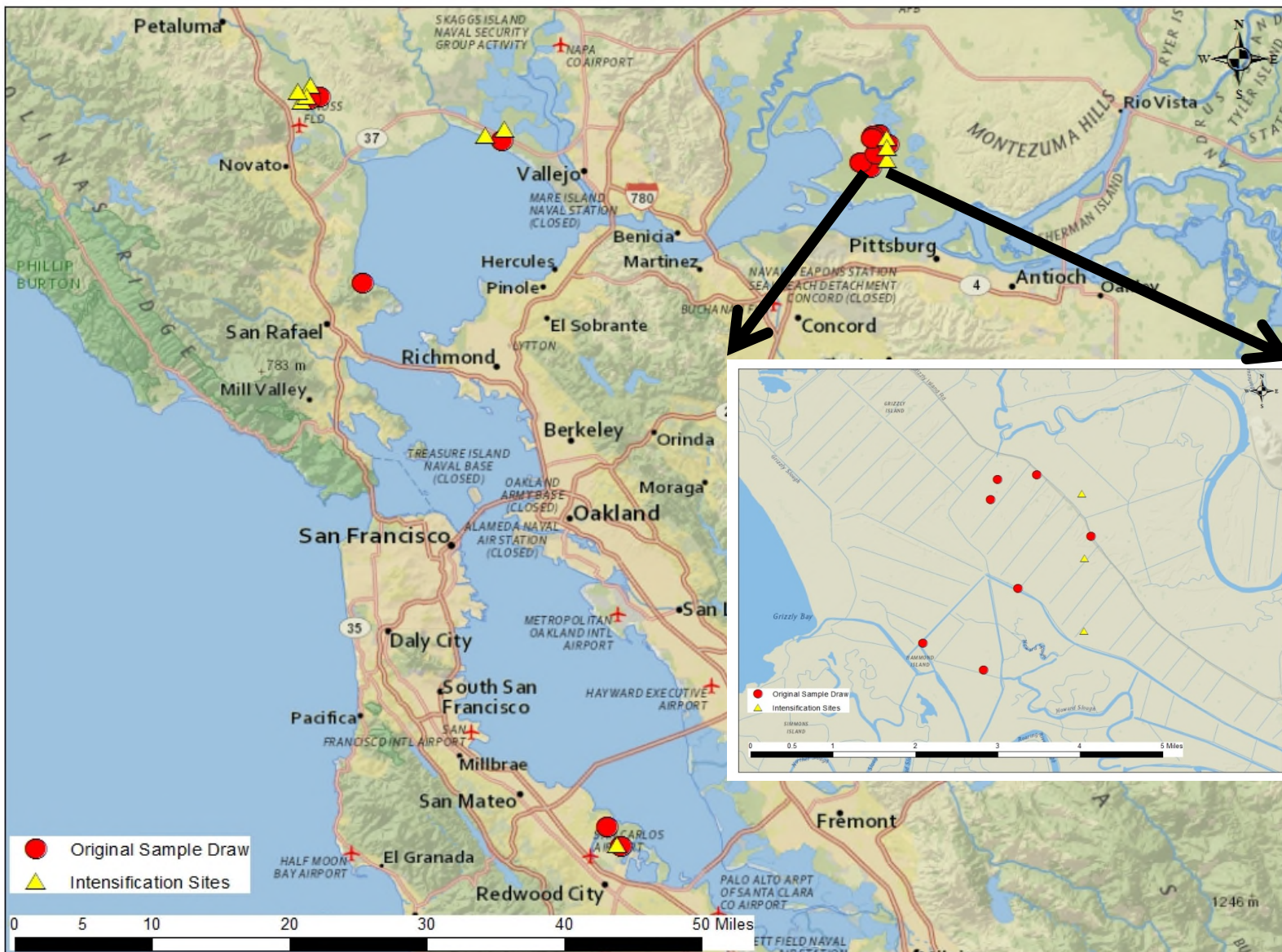
INTENSIFICATION SITES ADDED



CONCENTRATED IN BAY AREA



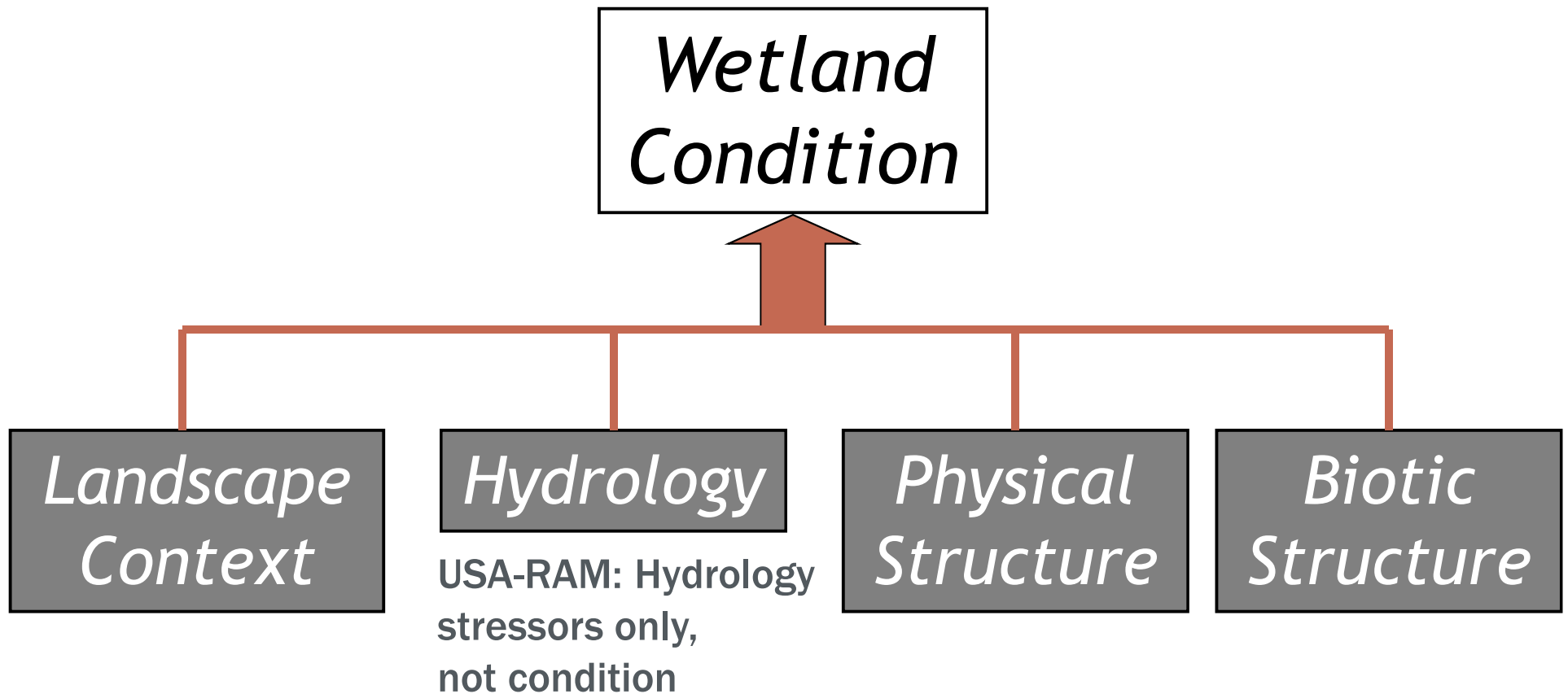
CLUSTERED IN LARGE WETLAND COMPLEXES (GRIZZLY ISLAND)



USA-RAM AND CRAM

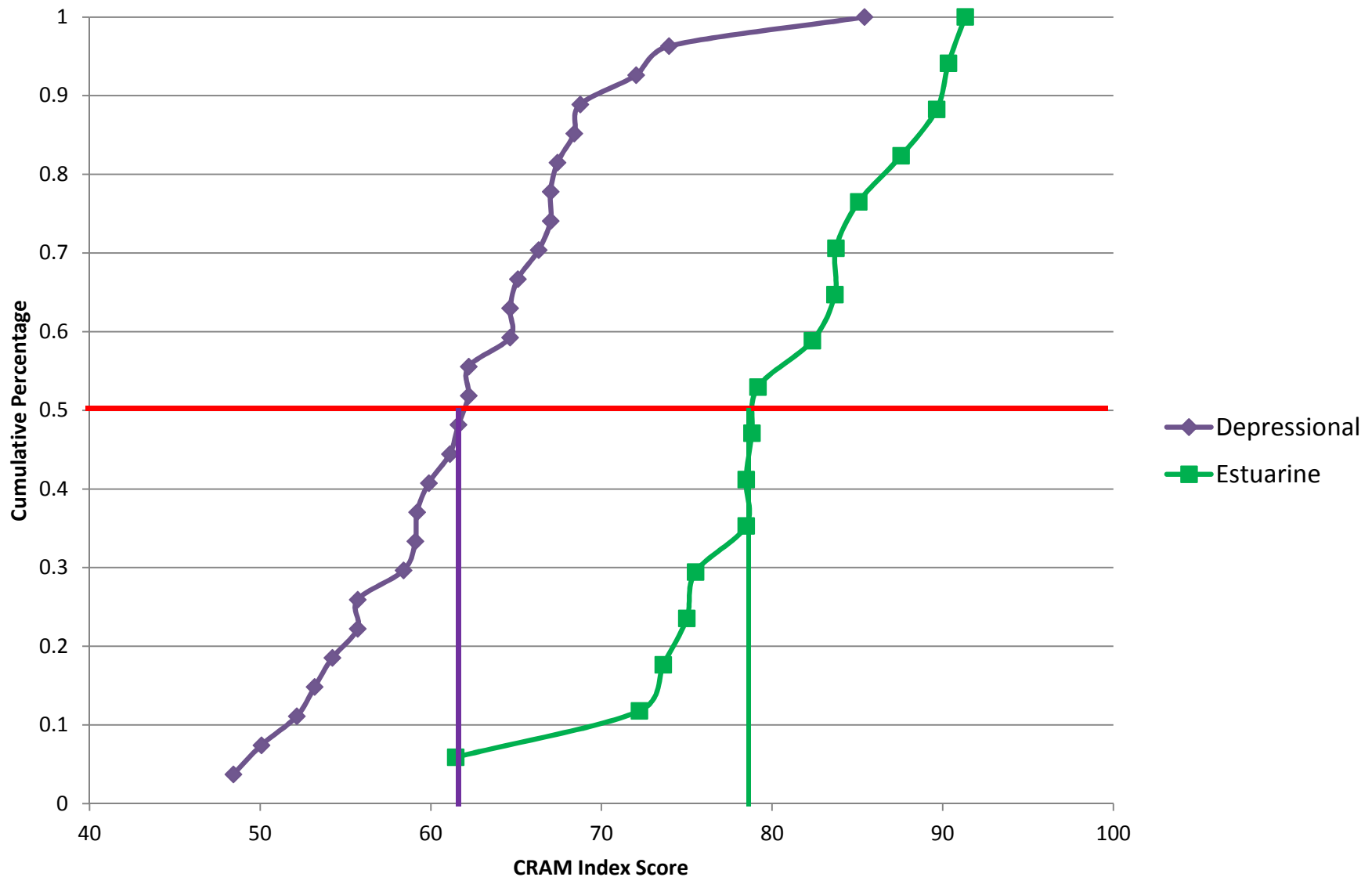
- Rapid Assessment Methods (RAMs)
- California's NWCA intensification used both methods (in addition to all standard NWCA methods)
- USA-RAM assesses all wetland types with one method, CRAM has modules for different types
- USA-RAM quantifies stressor severity, CRAM has a qualitative stressor checklist
- Both look at 4 Attributes

RAM DESIGN: ATTRIBUTES

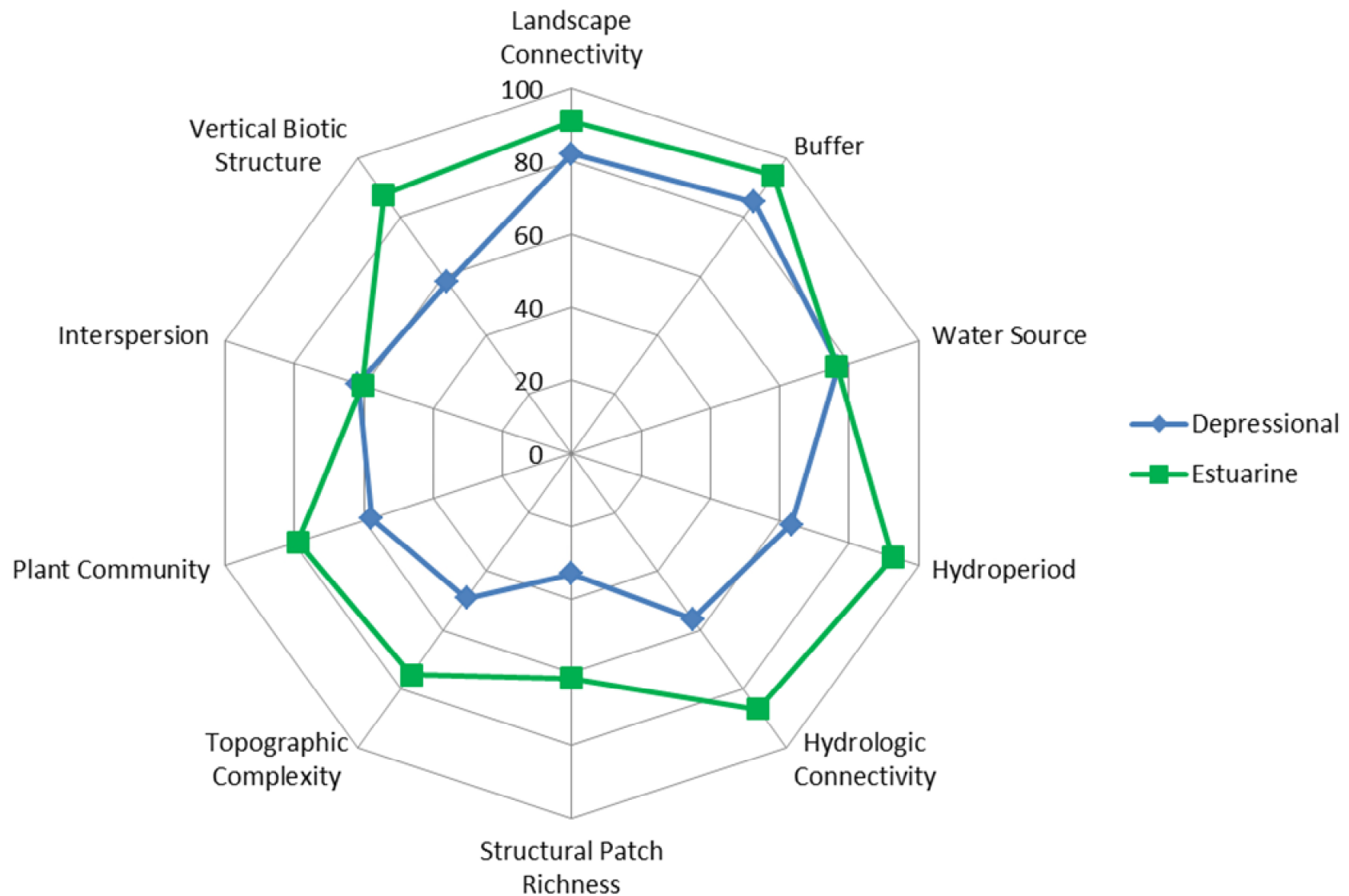


- Each attribute is represented by 1 or more metrics in both USA-RAM and CRAM

DEPRESSIONAL AND ESTUARINE RANGE OF CRAM SCORES (CFD)



DEPRESSIONAL AND ESTUARINE CRAM METRIC SCORES

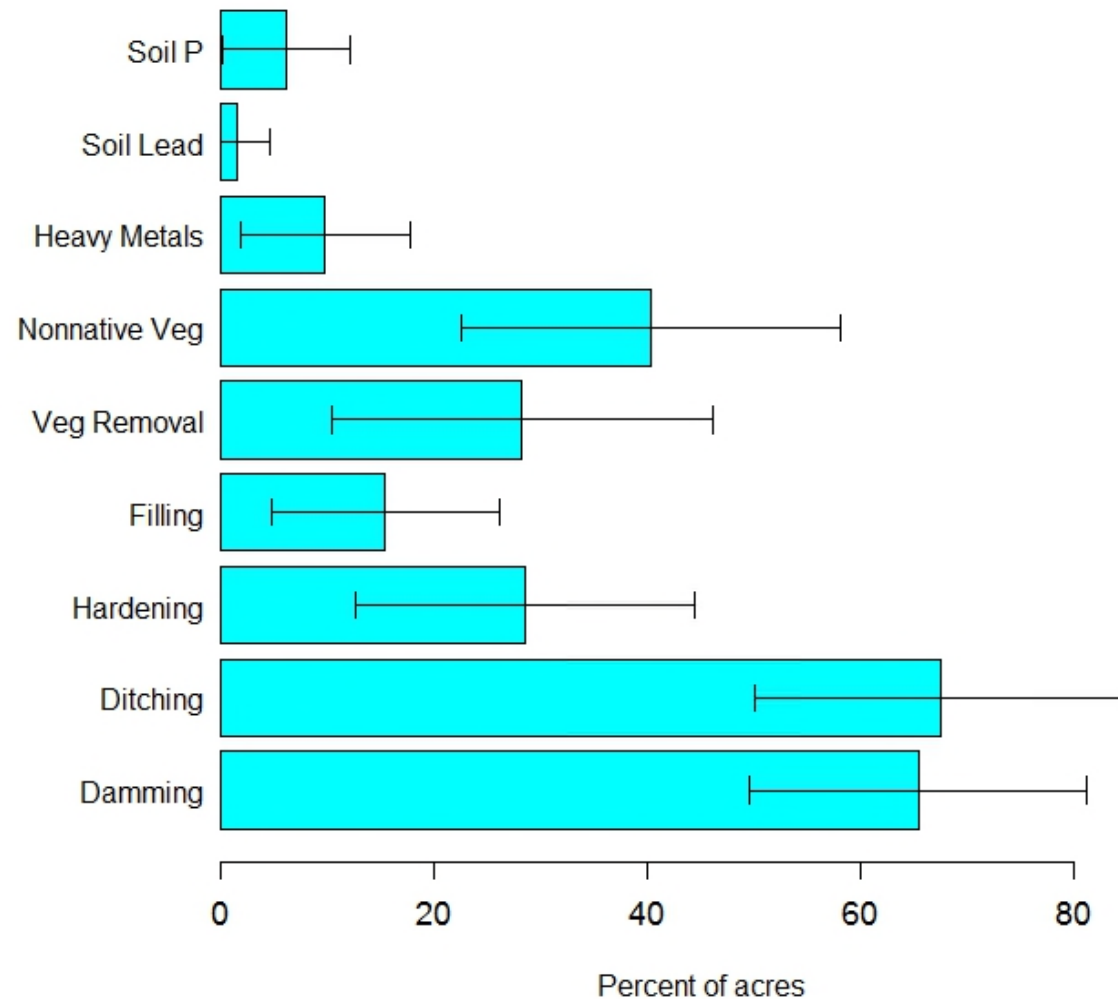


DEPRESSIONAL AND ESTUARINE COMPARISON OF CRAM SCORES

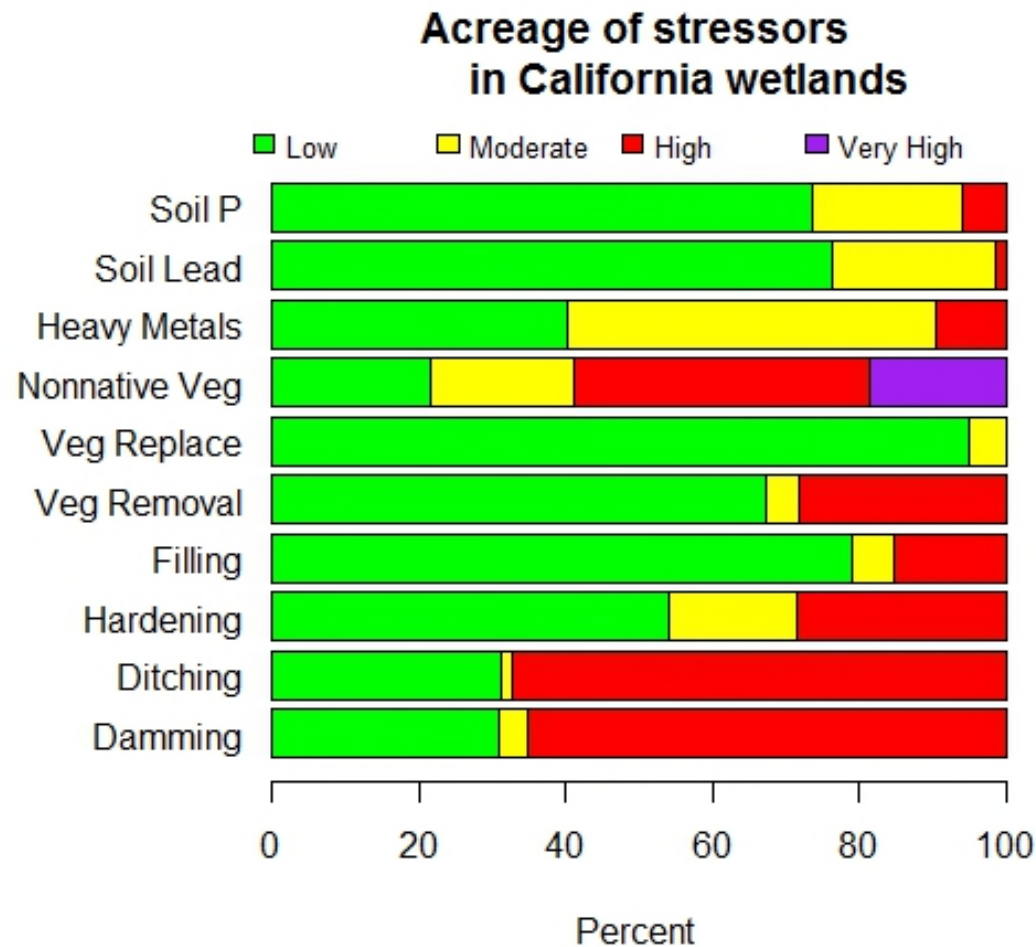
- Estuarine wetlands have overall higher scores
- Depressional wetlands had particularly low scores in Hydrology and Physical Structure metrics:
 - Hydroperiod
 - Hydrologic Connectivity
 - Structural Patch Richness
 - Topographic Complexity



EXTENT OF HIGH STRESS ACREAGE IN CALIFORNIA

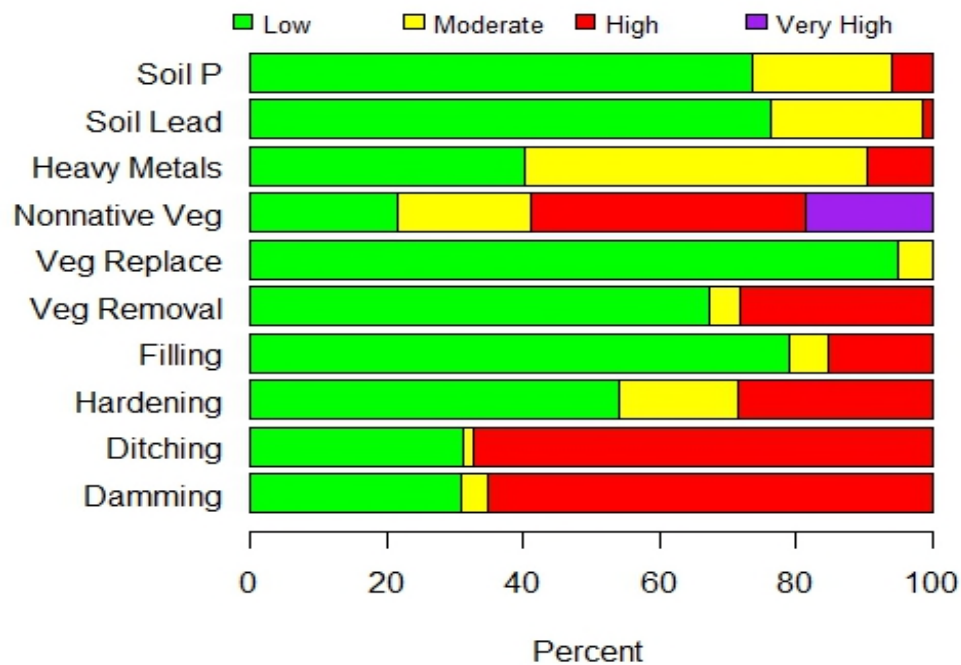


STRESSOR CLASSES BY ACREAGE

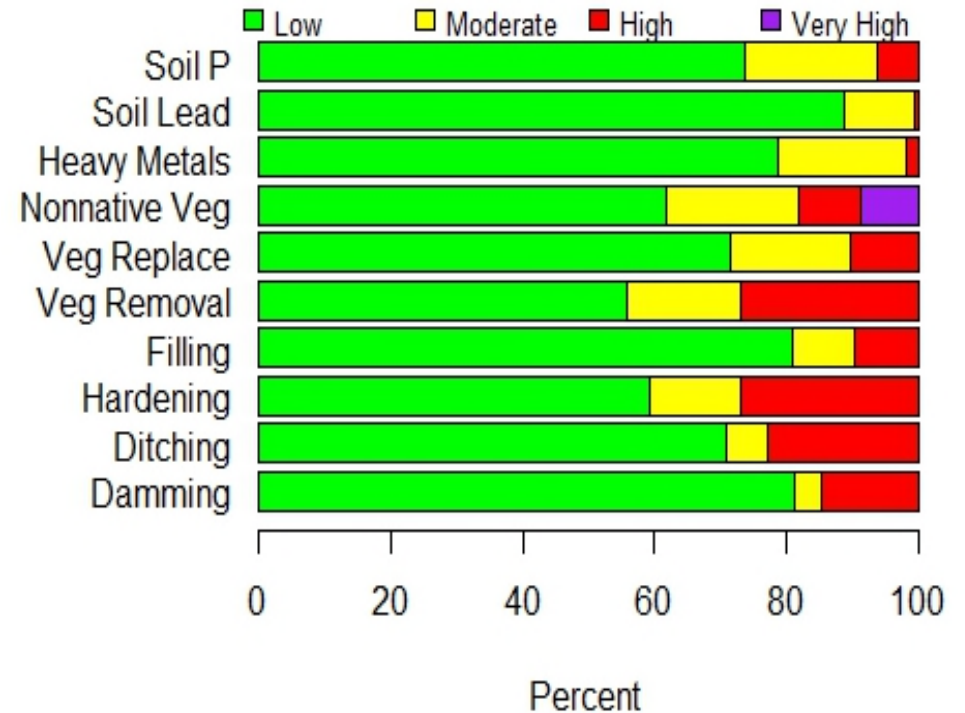


CALIFORNIA VS. USA

**Acreage of stressors
in California wetlands**



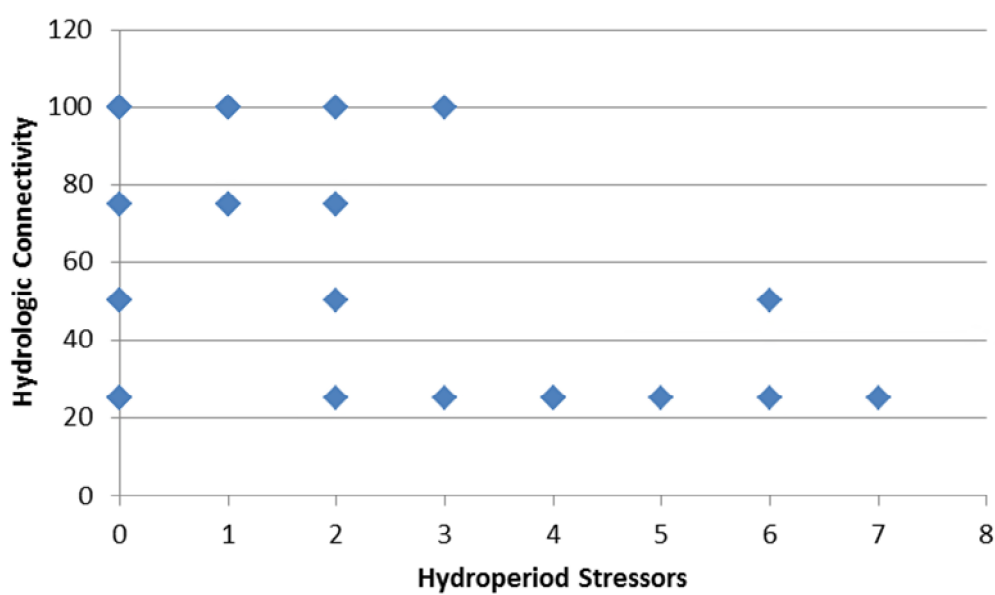
**Acreage of stressors
in USA wetlands**



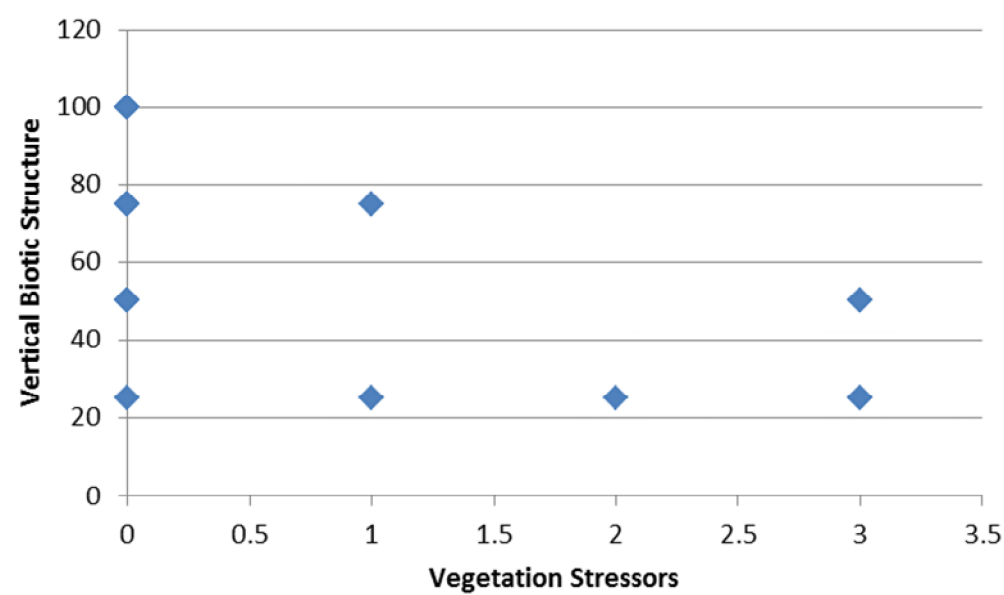
CORRELATION BETWEEN STRESSORS AND CONDITION METRICS

- Stressor indices from USA-RAM
- Condition metrics from CRAM
- Relationship may indicate causes and effects

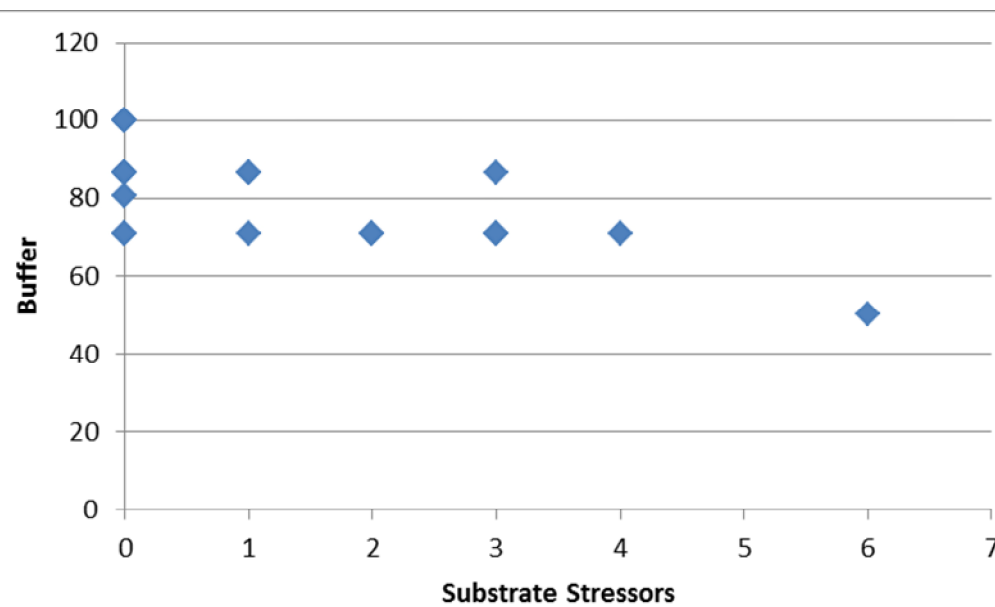




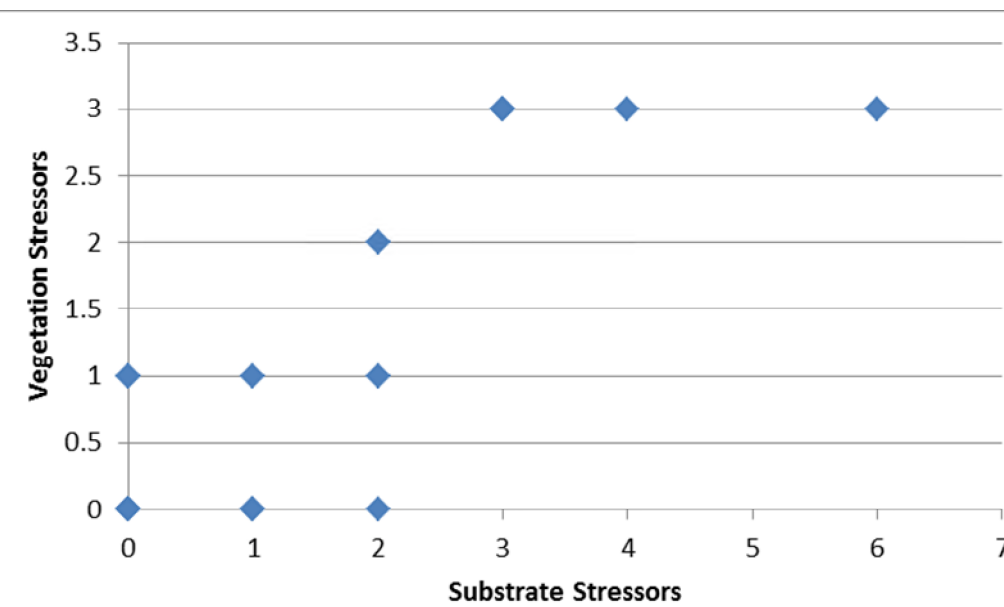
Pearson's $r = -.427$, $p = .003$, $N = 45$



$r = -.544$, $p = .0001$, $N = 45$



$r = -.701$, $p = .0000$, $N = 45$



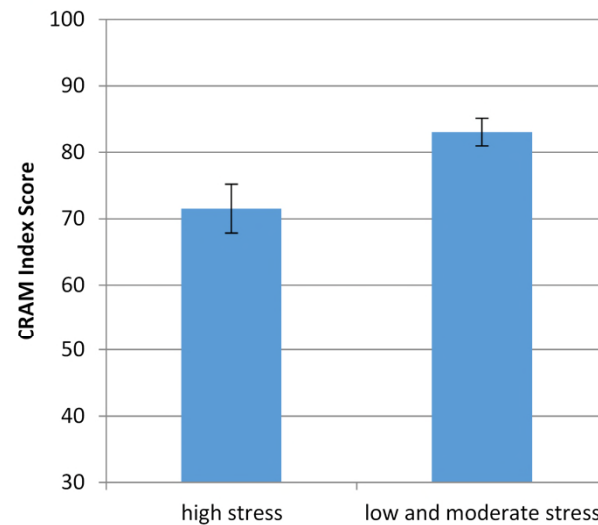
$r = .885$, $p = .0000$, $N = 45$

STRESSOR LEVELS AND CRAM SCORES

- ANOVA test
- High stress compared to low and moderate stress combined
- All significant at $p < 0.05$
- Some unexpected findings
- All other stressor ANOVAs not significant

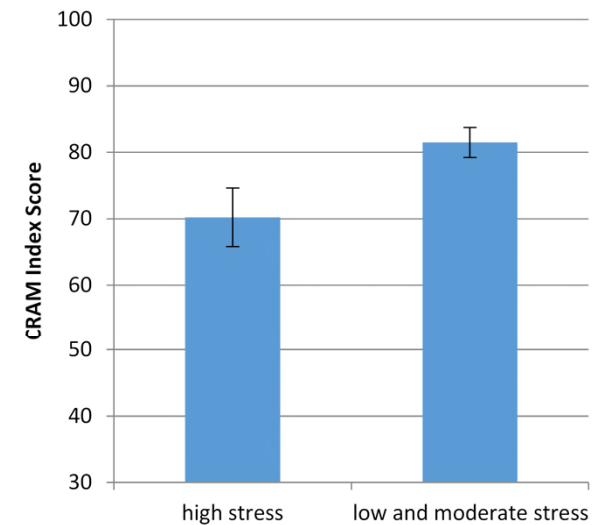
A

Damming in Estuarine Wetlands



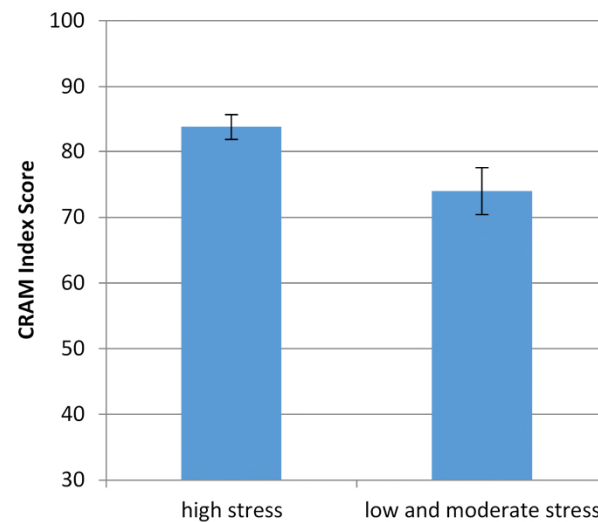
B

Hardening in Estuarine Wetlands



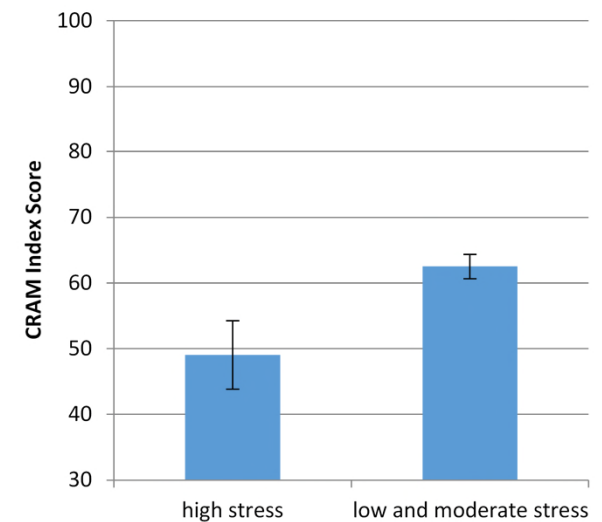
C

Filling in Estuarine Wetlands



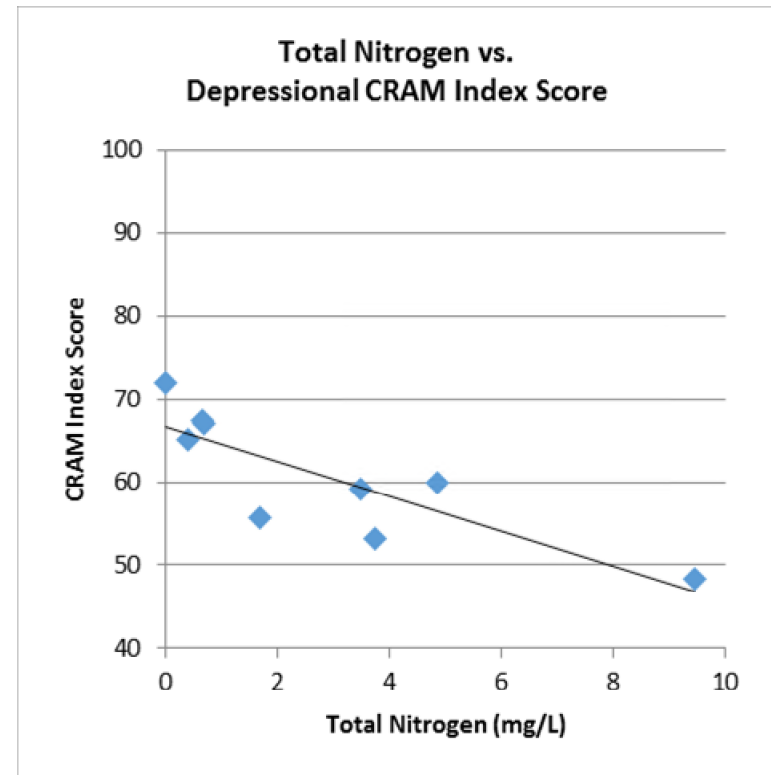
D

Heavy Metals in Depressional



COMPARING LEVEL 2 AND LEVEL 3 DATA

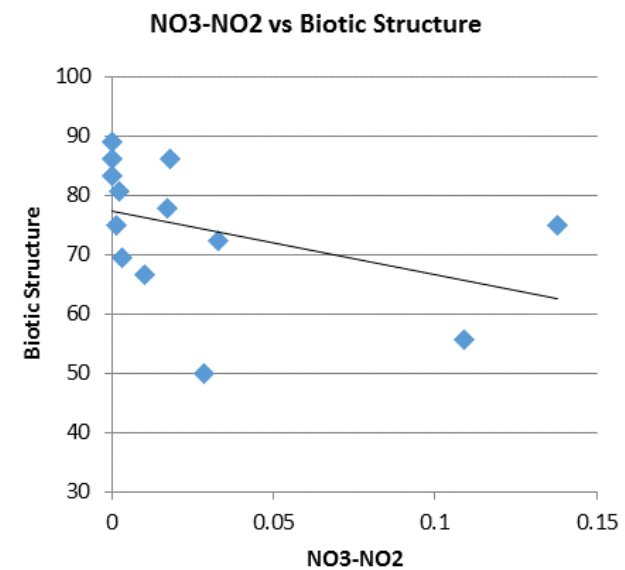
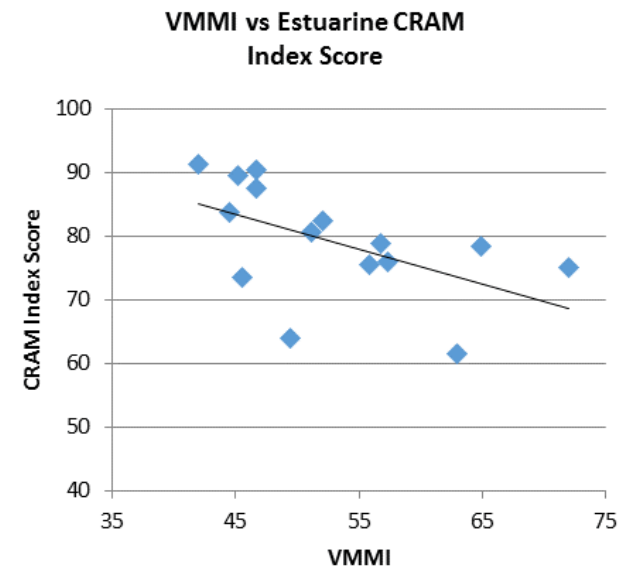
- Depressional wetlands
- Significant correlation between CRAM Index score and TN ($p = 0.1$), and the soil heavy metal index ($p = 0.1$)
- Significant correlation between several of the CRAM attributes and NWCA data



Correlation	Test	Stat	P-value
Index Score vs. Heavy Metal Index	Kendall	-0.3746	0.0140
Index Score vs. Total Nitrogen	Pearson (log)	-0.7665	0.0097
Hydrology vs. Heavy Metal Index	Kendall	-0.5492	0.0007
Biotic vs. Relative Frequency of Non-natives	Kendall	-0.3225	0.0198
Biotic vs. Heavy Metal Index	Kendall	-0.3096	0.0480

COMPARING LEVEL 2 AND LEVEL 3 DATA

- Estuarine wetlands
- Significant correlation between CRAM Index score and VMMI
- Significant correlation between several of the CRAM attributes and NWCA data
- Not always the expected correlations



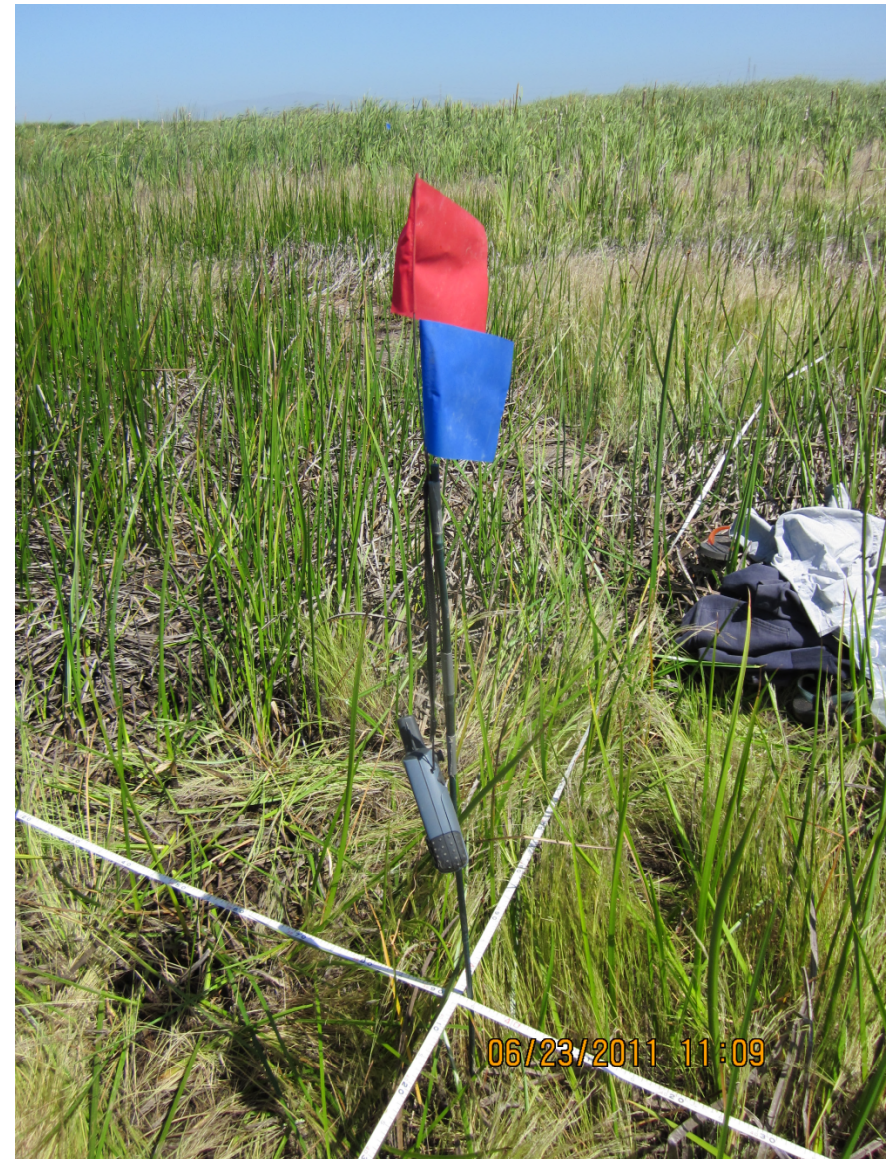
COMPARING LEVEL 2 AND LEVEL 3 DATA

Correlation	Test	Stat	P-value
Index Score vs. VMML	Pearson	-0.5349	0.0399
Index Score vs. Total Number of Non-natives	Kendall	0.4395	0.0376
Buffer and Landscape vs. Relative Frequency of Non-natives	Kendall	-0.6013	0.0062
Buffer and Landscape vs. Total Number of Non-natives	Kendall	-0.5551	0.0149
Buffer and Landscape vs. Relative Cover of Non-natives	Kendall	-0.5367	0.0142
Buffer and Landscape vs. NO ₃ NO ₂	Kendall	0.5869	0.0120
Buffer and Landscape vs. Total Phosphorous	Kendall	-0.6066	0.0085
Hydrology vs. Relative Frequency of Non-natives	Kendall	0.4849	0.0261
Hydrology vs. Total Number of Non-natives	Kendall	0.5483	0.0152
Hydrology vs. Relative Cover of Non-natives	Kendall	0.4338	0.0455
Physical vs. Relative Frequency of Non-natives	Kendall	0.4551	0.0374
Physical vs. Relative Cover of Non-natives	Kendall	0.5000	0.0216
Biotic vs. Total Number of Non-natives	Kendall	0.4366	0.0419
Biotic vs. Relative Cover of Non-natives	Kendall	0.4126	0.0454
Biotic vs. NO ₃ NO ₂	Kendall	-0.4636	0.0309

**BOLD statistics =
expected correlation**

PLANNING FOR 2016

- Improved sample frame
- Increased site allocation for the West
- Streamlined sampling protocols
- Lessons learned from 2011



Thank you

